FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OAS CHARTER MEMBERSHIP AMENDMENTS APPROVED

PA050445 Paris AFP in Spanish 0344 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Guyana and Belize will be able to join the OAS 5 years after an amendment agreed upon here is ratified. The Malvinas Islands will never be able to join, according to an article that will be added to the OAS Charter. After 8 hours of negotiations by the Colombian, Brazilian, Peruvian, and Uruguayan foreign ministers, the Venezuelan and Guatemalan foreign ministers and 8 representatives in Cartagena of the 10 Caribbean OAS members accepted the proposal.

Argentina succeeded in having an article included in the OAS Charter that will allow membership in the OAS only to those countries that were UN members before 10 December 1986 and those non autonomous territories included in an OAS document, including Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Monserrat, and Bermuda.

Article 8, which bans membership in the OAS to countries with territorial disputes with member states, will be eliminated from the charter but will form part of the OAS' temporary provisions and will expire 5 years after the amendment is ratified, according to the agreement. Venezuela claims a third of Guyana's territory, and Guatemala claims the whole of the territory of Belize.

Thus the OAS Charter has been amended. The amendments will be ratified tonight during a plenary session. Finally, all the amendments approved by the working commissions are expected to be adopted by consensus and without debate.

Further on Amendments

PA051545 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena -- The OAS has approved the Cartagena Protocol by which the OAS Charter was modified a few hours before the conclusion of the 14th OAS special session in this city. Following 15 hours of intensive diplomatic efforts, 29 foreign ministers of the member countries arrived at a consensus on the protocol amendments after hearing reports from the three commissions in charge of analyzing the 150 articles in the document.

The first amendment states that international disputes between member countries must be solved through the peaceful procedures established in the Charter and orders the drafting of a special treaty to determine adequate methods and procedures for this purpose. On Chile's initiative, the plenum of the foreign ministers assembly agreed to add the unilateral right of a country involved in a dispute to invoke the good offices of the Permanent Council.

The new amendments strengthen the position of the secretary general, currently held by Brazilian Joao Baena Soares, giving him the authority -- with voice but not vote -- to request the Permanent Council's intervention in disputes between member countries.

Uruguayan Minister's Speech Cited

PA050335 Paris AFP in Spanish 2052 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 4 Dec (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias said today during his speech to the 14th OAS special meeting that the conflict in Central America and the Latin American foreign debt are the most serious problems plaguing the continent.

Regarding the situation in Central America, Iglesias reiterated his country's "unqualified support" for the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) when he said that this mechanism "is the only possible solution to the numerous conflicts in the region." Uruguay forms part of the Contadora Support Group, along with Argentina, Brazil, and Peru.

Iglesias defended the inalienable right of all peoples to select their own government system and to chart their own economic, political, and social system "without intervention from anyone." In this regard, he expressed his country's hope that all nations in the region will achieve truly pluralistic and representative democracy. Iglesias recalled that Uruguay managed to return to this system only recently and that it is the only system that will allow the continent to confront its problems and to guarantee human rights. For this reason, the Uruguayan foreign minister added, we ratified the San Jose Agreement, thus dispelling the serious questions about us [los cuestionamientos que teniamos] at the United Nations and the OAS.

Regarding Latin America's economic problems, Iglesias noted that "they affect the social and political stability of the region" and reiterated Uruguay's adherence to the Cartagena consensus, which groups the 11 countries with the largest debts in the region. In this respect, he complained about the "disappointing behavior" of the international community, which is maintaining the high interest rates, the restrictions on the flow of foreign capital, protectionism, and unfavorable terms of trade.

"It is for this reason that we are always demanding a global political dialogue on our problems, which exceed the narrow limits into which one falls when the problems of the region are said to boil down to excess borrowing," said Iglesias. He voiced hopes about the capacity of the Baker plan to reinvigorate Latin America's economy and said that now it is necessary to implement it.

Finally, the Uruguayan foreign minister stressed his country's Americanist calling and urged the OAS member countries to strengthen their ties in all areas in order to seek regional solutions to the hemisphere's problems.

Ecuador Supports Reforms

PA052212 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Report on interview with Ecuadoran Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran by several unidentified reporters; date and place not given]

[Text] Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran has said that Ecuador hopes the OAS General Assembly will advance in formulating reforms to the system, which Ecuador resolutely supports.

[Begin recording] [Teran] It is obvious that these reforms need to be made. The Ecuadoran Government has been proclaiming, ever since President Febres Cordero took office, that it is essential to strengthen the inter-American system and to make changes in the OAS, to give the Secretariat political, rather than merely administrative, functions, to give the Permanent Council the capacity to take the initiative, to take action to strengthen the system for the peaceful resolution of controversies, and to take a number of measures that represent a complex system of juridical reforms. Ecuador hopes that the assembly that is currently underway will advance substantially in these areas, without necessarily meaning that it is likely to complete or exhaust this reform process. I believe that this process of reform will take more time than the duration of the assembly, and Ecuador sincerely and openly supports this process of reforming the system.

[Question] In what way can the OAS respond [words indistinct] at this time?

[Teran] To the extent that the governments which make up the OAS wish the organization to be transformed into a multilateral institution, in which the main political, economic, and social problems are aired. There has been a tendency in past years to remove certain issues from the OAS, just as they have been removed from the United Nations, for discussion in ad hoc forums. I believe that the system should be strengthened in all areas and that many economic and political matters which are not dealt with in other forums, even if they are only occasional, could be dealt with at the OAS. [end recording]

As to how the OAS would deal with the foreign debt problem, the foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] [Teran] The foreign debt problem is not a matter for collective negotiation. There is a political aspect to this topic; that is, the relationship between the debtor countries and the creditor countries or multinational credit organizations, and the political will to resolve the problem. These things could, of course, be discussed within the OAS, but the negotiation itself cannot be carried out inside this organization, rather it has been taking place through bilateral negotiations between each indebted country and its creditors.

[Question] Would increasing the economic capacity of the OAS, in other words its economic negotiating capacity, perhaps provide a solution to the problem?

[Teran] Giving more money to an international organization does not ncessarily ensure its effectiveness. The important thing is the political will of the states, each state's participation withint the OAS in an effort to truly confront political, economic, and social problems, instead of removing these topics from the OAS forum and taking them elsewhere.

[Question] The way things are at the moment, Mr Minister, would Ecuador support [words indistinct] the results of these?

[Teran] It is impossible to imagine what the results will be. What I can say with certainty is that Ecuador -- as you can tell from the speech by the political under secretary of the Foreign Ministry -- supports all positive efforts to reform the system to make the relationship among the countries of the continent more coherent.

[Question] I understand that Cuba's reentry into the organization has been broached at this special meeting. What does the government (?plan to do) about this?

[Teran] The political under secretary has precise instructions to carry out the most appropriate negotiations with respect to all political issues discussed at the OAS. [end recording]

OAS BEGINS 15TH ORDINARY ASSEMBLY

PA052305 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The 15th ordinary OAS assembly began today in this Caribbean watering place, leaving just enough time to close the extraordinary meeting that preceded it, at which substantial reforms were made in the hemispheric organization's charter.

The gavel of the 14th extraordinary assembly's president, Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez, struck twice, with few seconds in between. The first strike indicated the end of the 14th meeting, while the second opened the ordinary assembly.

By a unanimous decision, Ramirez was elected to preside over the 15th OAS ordinary assembly, which will force him to remain here for the next 5 days, the duration of this meeting, while his counterparts will travel together to Caracas.

Today the foreign ministers who will attend the Latin American Economic System (SELA) meeting left on the same airplane at 2000 GMT for the Venezuelan capital, where the meeting will be held. Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Nora Astorga travelled on the same plane. Although she did not attend the OAS meetings, she made personal contact with the Contadora Group and Support Group foreign ministers.

At 2030 GMT, at the "Cartagena de Indias" convention center, the ordinary assembly began. The OAS permanent council will present the annual reports of the organizations that form it. Meanwhile, the general secretary, Brazilian Joao Baena Soares, will inform the plenum of the activities he has carried out during the past 12 months and of the organization's financial state.

Simultaneously with the plenum, where the date and place of the 16th ordinary assembly will be decided, the various commissions will meet. At this Cartagena meeting hot issues such as human rights in Chile, the U.S. blockade against Nicaragua, and Argentina's claims over the Malvinas Island will be discussed.

'STALEMATE' REPORTED IN CONTADORA EFFORTS

PA052349 Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Cartagena, 5 Dec (AFP) -- The Contadora Group peace efforts here ran into a serious stalemate when Nicaragua asked for a 6-month suspension of the peace negotiations and Costa Rica asked that the eventual signing of the peace document be postponed until May. The Nicaraguan Government delivered a letter from President Daniel Ortega to the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Support Group asking that during the next 6 months they try to make the U.S. Government stop its aggression against his country and reiterating his political desire for an eventual peace agreement, before resuming the peace negotiations, sources from the Support Group indicated.

Meanwhile, the Costa Rican Government requested that the eventual signing of a peace treaty be postponed until next May in view of the fact that during those months Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica will be forming new governments. Costa Rica is not against the negotiations continuing, Carlos Jose Gutierrez, Costa Rican foreign minister, told AFP.

L.A. DEBTORS PREPARING RESPONSE TO BAKER PLAN

PY060120 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 5 Dec 85

[By Jesus Fonseca Escartin]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (EFE) -- The most heavily indebted Latin American countries are preparing a joint response to the Baker Plan, which the United States has proposed for refinancing the foreign debt in return for an opening to foreign investment.

In statements to EFE, diplomatic sources confirmed here today that the Argentine, Brazilian, Mexican, Uruguayan, Peruvian, Colombian, and Venezuelan Foreign Ministries are engaged in intense though discreet negotiations in search of consensus.

The sources said that the general opinion of the governments of those countries is that even though the Baker Plan is a step forward in the consideration of the debt from a political viewpoint, it is insufficient for solving the debtors' problems. If an agreement is reached, the Latin American proposal will be released during a continental conference in Panama, which will deal with Latin America's economic recovery and growth and with the region's foreign debt.

The objective of the diplomatic contacts that the most heavily indebted countries began some 30 days ago is to form an alliance to pressure the United States and thus obtain better treatment regarding their debts. Most indebted Latin American countries consider the Baker Plan a weak initiative.

Speaking over the weekend in Buenos Aires, Brazilian Planning Minister Joao Sayad said that the plan is weak because of the small amount of funds it offers the debtors and because it conditions aid on compliance with IMF impositions. Sayad made this statement while addressing a forum of Latin American businessmen sponsored by the Argentine Foreign Relations Council (CARI).

Despite the objections to the plan, the debtors believe it will help increase domestic savings and that it will support the denationalization of state-run enterprises, which will promote Latin American development.

ANDEAN PACT TO MEET, DISCUSS REFORMS

PA050304 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2255 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cartagena, 4 Dec (DPA) -- The foreign ministers of the member countries of the Andean Subregional Pact, which were in Cartagena today, agreed to call a meeting at the level of development minister during the first half of January in Caracas, Venezuela, to study the proposal to make substantial reforms to the pact approved in 1969.

Following a round of talks at noon today in Cartagena, during the 14th period of special sessions of the OAS, the foreign ministers announced that during the first days in February 1986 the development and foreign ministers will call the Andean Council to a meeting on the Galapagos Islands to approve the proposals reached at the meeting in Caracas.

The Andean Subregional Pact, comprised of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, is facing one of its worse crises due to the unfulfillment of commercial exchange agreements approved by the countries of the subregion. About 4 months ago in Cartagena the Andean foreign ministers agreed to give experts more time to study the reforms to the pact, which they will discuss in Caracas and later submit at the meeting in the Galapagos Islands.

DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN ARMY, AIR FORCE REPORTED

PY052353 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1744 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Dec (DYN) -- In statements to Defense Minister Roque Carranza, General Hector Rios Erenu and Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo, the chief of staff of the Army and Air Force, respectively, have voiced their disagreement over the roles of their respective forces in the restructuring of the Armed Forces and in modern war, reliable sources said this afternoon.

The discrepancy has reportedly arisen because of statements the two commanders made to the defense minister on different occasions.

On 6 November, Crespo reportedly told Carranza that the Armed Forces restructuring plans should pay particular attention to what he described as the "major importance" of airpower deterrence as an essential factor in possible conflicts.

According to the sources, in statements made to the defense minister last Tuesday, Rios Erenu indirectly answered the statement by Crespo by saying that just one branch is not enough for deterrence and that military power must be based in all three branches. Rios Erenu reportedly added that in the present, as in the past, battles are won on the land, where the enemy inevitably occupies the space lost by one of the contenders.

The Army chief of staff reportedly referred to the Malvinas war as an example, pointing out that the resistance and the battle lasted until the Army surrendered after 45 days of fighting and naval and aerial harassment.

According to the sources, Crespo met again with Carranza to reiterate his views on the subject and to express his displeasure over the statements by Rios Erenu.

The sources did not report the defense minister's answer to the commanders.

ALFONSIN MEETS CGT LEADER, LIFTS WAGE CONTROLS

PY041050 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2234 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin this afternoon rejected the demands for an emergency general wage increase presented by the General Confederation of Labor [CGT], although he agreed with CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini in calling for a social and economic conference to establish an income policy for active and retired workers.

Alfonsin also agreed to discontinue the rules preventing wage increases on the condition that the agreements reached between worker and business representatives will not imply price increases.

Alfonsin and Ubaldini also agreed to create commissions to make government and CGT projects compatible on social and health activities on the one hand, and professional associations and labor contracts on the other.

The president agreed with Ubaldini's proposal that the workers should participate in the management of state enterprises and decentralized organizations such as the unemployment funds and the National Institute of Social Projects [INOS].

The meeting began at 1730 and lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes.

Government Satisfied

PY042204 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1639 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (TELAM) -- A high government source said today that the government is satisfied with the results of the talks held yesterday between President Raul Alfonsin and Saul Ubaldini, secretary general of the CGT [General Labor Confederation], and that the talks served to open a new and different stage of relations between the executive branch and the CGT.

The source also pointed out that the terms of the meeting between the president and the union leader were quite different from previous talks. He indicated that no particular demands were made but that basically the talks centered around the future links between the government and the workers. The source also said that Ubaldini was satisfied with his dialogue with President Alfonsin and that this was crystallized in the communique read at the conclusion of the meeting, which was prepared with the consent of the two leaders.

The government source added that President Alfonsin conveyed to the union leader the government's intention to avoid confrontation with the unions and his desire to open new channels of participation to reach agreements to prevent possible disagreements.

MARTINEZ: STATE OF SIEGE MAY BE LIFTED EARLY

PY041432 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1315 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Dec (TELAM) -- Vice President Victor Martinez this morning stated that the government wants to move up the date for lifting the state of siege, which is effective until 25 December. Martinez made this statement to the press assigned to Government House after holding a meeting with President Raul Alfonsin.

Although he stated that the lifting of the state of siege will be moved up, Martinez failed to give a concrete date.

EDITORIAL FINDS NO SURPRISES IN ALFONSIN SPEECH

PY040211 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Dec 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Somewhere in the Middle"]

[Text] Although they did their best to hide it, the people who expected President Raul Alfonsin to announce some striking new initiatives in his speech to the Radical National Committee on Sunday must have been rather disappointed by what they heard. The speech was vintage Alfonsin, and if it was remarkable it was on account of its length rather than its contents. The President has always preached the need to bring Argentines closer together while remaining conscious of the drawbacks of excessive uniformity, stressed the danger of losing sight of unspecified moral values, insisted on the need to avoid entanglement in either of the "great military blocs which control a good part of the world," and, for over half a year, has hammered away at the importance of modernizing the country while taking pains to ensure that the vulnerable are not trampled underfoot in the interests of efficiency. Even the expression that attracted so many headline-writers, "a democratic pact," can mean a great deal or hardly anything at all; most of the population tacitly approved of such a "pact" when the "process" lay dying, and there is no reason to suspect that many have changed their minds since.

Radicals, using a word rarely favoured by democrats in other latitudes, described the speech as "doctrinal" and some extravagantly pronounced it the best they had ever heard. And, needless to say, some opposition figures gleefully derided its vagueness as though it were the President's duty to spell out in detail to the national committee the measures he wants his government to take in the future. Such reactions are exaggerated. Although the message could profitably have been shortened, it was otherwise suitable for the occasion and if it was somewhat imprecise this is because no president who has been in power -- and for that matter, in politics -- as long as Alfonsin would be so foolish as to commit himself to specific courses of action that might later prove impractical. Being vague might be a vice when it is indulged in by people responsible for the day-to-day management of public affairs; in a president, however, it is often a virtue.

In any event, although leftwingers and rightwingers are bound to take issue with Alfonsin's positions, the rest of the population should feel satisfied enough. Alfonsin seems determined not to stray from the middle ground in pursuit of whatever temptations may be found towards the extremes. If he makes what seems like an invitation to people from other political parties to support -- and perhaps even join -- the government, this is a normal democratic practice and is a far cry from the "third historic movement" which still attracts some individuals who feel nostalgia for authoritarianism.

President Alfonsin did not present a blueprint for a new Argentina, but then the chances of anyone ever being able to do this are slight indeed. And he did not say what his government proposes to do to make his no doubt sincere words about "solidarity -- compassion towards the economically deprived -- more than just a rhetorical trope, but this is a problem very few people are bold enough to face. It is, of course, a bit alarming that he refers obliquely to the United States and the Soviet Union as though there were no real difference between the two (the U.S., it should not be forgotten, is an open democracy, while the Soviet Union is an infinitely more ruthless tyranny than the "process" ever was), but this habit does not seem to have had too many practical consequences. The speech, then, was much as might have been expected, and this is all to the good because the course the government has set is, by and large, and despite the efforts of some Radicals to change it, the best in the circumstances, and a startlingly novel announcement from the President would have been distinctly alarming.

VENTURES WITH BRAZIL IN MILITARY PRODUCTION SEEN

PY051349 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Dec 85 p 7

[Text] (NA) -- Argentina and Brazil might undertake joint ventures in the field of military materiel production in the future as a result of the talks held among the Armed Forces chiefs of the two countries at the Iguazu Falls last weekend. Reliable sources have revealed that joint projects in the aeronautics field are planned within the framework of the two governments' desires to close the gap of technological knowledge between our region and the industrialized world.

Army Chief General Hector Rios Erenu admitted last 29 November in Puerto Iguazu that one of the subjects to be discussed between the militarymen during the Sarney-Alfonsin summit was possible bilateral cooperation in this field. Defense Ministry sources have reported that what was "mainly" discussed during the 5-hour meeting between the top military chiefs was "future ventures in the aeronautics industry field."

According to fairly detailed reports about the talks between the military, it has been reported that the Argentine military said that they would submit any agreement on joint ventures for the approval of the defense minister.

However, the military chiefs were able to decide on other issues, such as the continuation of joint naval exercises and the concrete proposal to carry out joint exercises between Brazilian and Argentine Air Force pilots perhaps in 1986.

Despite the silence maintained after the meeting, it was learned that the military chiefs of the two countries had expressed their interest in creating a Peace Force -- the extent of which was not revealed -- meant to preserve peace and safety in South America.

At any rate, the intention to strengthen ties between the Armed Forces of the two countries and put an end to "the distrust that has divided them for so many years" was evidenced at the 29 November meeting and by the informal conversations held the day after in Foz do Iguacu.

Perhaps Brazilian Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboya was more explicit in this aspect when he said flatly on Brazilian television that the two countries "are ready to cooperate and strengthen ties."

Argentine sources in Buenos Aires confirmed that the meeting with the Brazilian militarymen had "served to break the ice," and after an initial protocol meeting, they had talked about important subjects.

It was also learned that in addition to the joint meeting, the chiefs of each force held private conversations, as did the chiefs of staff Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner and Admiral Jose Maria do Amaral Oliveira.

SUPREME COURT REJECTS HABEAS CORPUS PETITION

PY041121 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0049 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Dec -- The Supreme Court of Justice today confirmed the decision of the Sixth Criminal Court which rejected the habeas corpus petition filed on behalf of Major Jorge Horacio Granada, who was arrested together with 11 other individuals by order of Decrees 2049 and 2070-85 of the Executive Branch.

BRIEFS

NEW UNDER SECRETARY -- Today Horacio Premoli was installed as the new Environment and Urban Development under secretary. [Summary] [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0327 GMT 4 Dec 85 PY]

SEMINAR WITH CHILE OPENED -- The first meeting of a seminar entitled "Argentina-Chile: Two Economies that Share an Extensive Border," was inaugurated today by Foreign Trade Under Secretary (Carlos Clery). [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Sevicein Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Dec 85 PY]

BEEF EXPORTS TO ISRAEL -- Buenos Aires, 2 Dec (NA) -- The secretariat of agriculture, livestock, and fisheries reported today that in the first quarter of 1986, Argentina will sell 3,500 tons of beef to Israel for approximately $5 million. The transaction was agreed upon during an official visit by an Israeli mission led by Israeli Industry and Commerce Minister Ariel Sharon. The Argentine National Meat Board is due to negotiate the quantity and the price of beef exports to that country in the second quarter of 1986. [Summary] [Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2021 GMT 2 Dec 85 PY]]

PLANNING MINISTER VIEWS $90-MILLION EMERGENCY LOAN

PY052150 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Bolivia will receive a $90-million emergency loan from the World Bank and the IDB. This was reported this morning by Planning and Coordination Minister Guillermo Bedregal. In a press conference granted this morning to explain this loan, Bedregal said that this is an emergency loan and that negotiations in this regard ended successfully.

These funds will be earmarked for the reactivation of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [Comibol], the National Railway Enterprise, the Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB], private mining enterprises, and the agricultural and livestock sectors.

The planning minister then reported that important progress has been achieved with the IDB, having reached an agreement on a line of credit to make administrative adjustments in the country. Let us listen to part of the press conference he granted this morning at the planning minister's office:

[Begin recording] I think we have achieved essential progress because of the loan granted by this bank, in addition to others which are also in effect, and there is no problem whatsoever regarding an agreement with the IMF. We have also agreed with the IDB on a line of credit for technical assistance, the creation of the Financial Cooperation for Development [Conafide], and the realization of administrative adjustments, as we have announced in Congress. State reform obviously requires that this subject be discussed thoroughly so as to be in accordance with the country's real situation. [end recording]

Bedregal also referred to the country's foreign debt, saying that not a single dollar will be paid to private international banks. Only public entities such as the Andean Development Corporation, the IDB, and others will be paid. He added that the social unrest prevailing in the country could tear the nation apart.

FINANCE MINISTER ON IMF TALKS, INFLATION

PY051827 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] President Victor Paz Estenssoro and Finance Minister Roberto Gisbert left Government House just a few minutes ago. The Finance Minister made a few statements to the press, stating that the IMF is still reviewing the financial support it might give our country to overcome the critical situation it is facing in the economic field.

[Begin Gisbert recording] Well, we are taking a number of steps as far as monetary policy is concerned. There is no issuance of money. There is no fiscal deficit. Therefore, this situation will contribute to achieving full stability concerning the foreign exchange situation. [end recording]

This was a statement made by the finance minister. He also stated that the inflation rate does not exceed 3 percent.

DEFENSE MINISTER SEEKS END TO STATE OF SIEGE

PY052343 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Fernando Valle has commented on the state of siege, which must be lifted on 19 December in accordance with national constitutional provisions.

[Begin Valle recording] The state of siege depends on the state of tranquillity, of work, and of social peace in the country. It is a defensive instrument [words indistinct]. However, I believe and maintain that the state of siege must be lifted in order to present the report to the National Congress. There is no valid reason for the government to maintain the state of siege. [end recording]

The defense minister made these remarks at the end of a meeting with the president of the republic this morning.

HUMAN RIGHTS ATTORNEY ON STATE OF SIEGE

PY051641 Paris AFP in Spanish 1522 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] La Paz, 5 Dec (AFP) -- National Assembly for Human Rights attorney Ramiro Otero Lugones told AFP in La Paz today that the Bolivian Interior Ministry is blowing social problems out of porportion in an attempt to justify a 90-day extension of the state of siege.

In addition, the attorney stated that security agents used violence against road maintenance workers in Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz, causing the hospitalization of two workers.

In another action against SNC [National Road Maintenance Service] personnel, three SNC leaders were arrested after an SNC office was raided.

The state of siege, which was decreed in Bolivia on 19 September, automatically expires on 19 December unless the national Congress decides to extend it for another 3 months.

SENATOR ON TIN ISSUE, TALKS WITH BRAZIL, PRC

PY051517 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 1 Dec 85 p 8

[Excerpt] Senate Foreign Relations Committee President Ciro Humboldt Barrero reported yesterday that initial negotiations with the PRC and Brazil on a review those two countries are to conduct on their tin ore concentrates production for the international markets were favorable. Barrero said that the contacts resulted in a positive response and that the PRC is even willing to participate in the meetings the producing countries will hold in order to review the state of the tin market. Reporting on the results, Humboldt Barrero stated that the "lack of imagination and the excessive pessimism demonstrated (during the congressional sessions that discussed the matter) in Bolivia make it impossible to find practical solutions to prevent tin mining from becoming paralyzed, something which would be disastrous because of its effects on labor and the new economic policy."

U.S. SHOULD FIND POLITICAL SOLUTION TO DEBT

PY060157 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Dec 85 p 26

[By O ESTADO's correspondent Hugo Martinez]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires -- Brazilian Planning Minister Joao Sayad yesterday said that Argentina and Brazil "should force the United States, which has thus far engaged in timid initiatives such as the Baker plan, to give a political solution to the foreign debt." Sayad made these remarks at the opening of a series of lectures sponsored by the Argentine Council for International Relations, a series which is being attended by Brazilian and Argentine businessmen.

According to Sayad, "Brazil cannot continue negotiating with the IMF," because Brazil is not willing to apply recessionary formulas and because Brazil believes that the only real solution is to grow, which the IMF seems unable to understand. This opinion is also shared by Luiz Eulalio de Bueno Vidigal, chairman of the Sao Paulo State Federation of Industries (FIESP).

Vidigal has said that the most important thing is to keep growing without going into recession, and added that Brazilian businessmen "will not accept the Baker plan because it would bring recession and our industry is not willing to bear any further reduction of activities such as that experienced between 1980 and 1982."

Furthermore, he classified the level of Argentine-Brazilian trades as "ridiculous." "We could exchange larger quantities of raw materials, as well as manufactured items, without restrictions; we could even make joint exports to third countries. We are not interested in maintaining a trade surplus. No country should have a steady surplus. The trade balance between our countries should fluctuate," Vidigal concluded.

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES DENATIONALIZATION PROGRAM

PY041330 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Nov 85 p 32

[Text] The government yesterday launched a denationalization program by releasing a list of 17 state-run companies that will be put on sale during the next 4 months. An Interministerial Denationalization Council has been created to expedite the program, which is to be implemented with a decentralization approach, because the sale of each company will be arranged by the ministers of the respective areas.

Planning Minister Joao Sayad has said that the government wants to carry out the program "on the basis of criteria that are clear and transparent" in the eyes of Brazilian society, and that the 17 companies that will be put on sale are "all profitable." Sayad announced that the government will sell stocks from Usiminas [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc.], Telebras [Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc.], Petroquisa [Petrobras Chemical Corporation], and Petrobras Distribuidora. The denationalization program should yield some 10 to 15 trillion Cruzeiros for the government in 1986.

The denationalization program will involve either the transfer of state-run companies to the private sector or the sale of their majority stocks. The program, which establishes that the president will be in charge of choosing the companies to be denationalized, outlines the denationalization criteria. The possibility of transferring the majority stocks of the companies linked with national security, of the legal state monopolies, and of the companies that promote development in the private sector without becoming competitors has been ruled out.

"We will not disturb the heart of the public sector," the minister said. The Interministerial Denationalization Council will supervise implementation of the program. The council will have an executive secretary who will inform the president of the republic, through Seplan [Secretariat of Planning], on the implementation of the program. Within his own area, each minister will carry out the program in accordance with the characteristics of each case and with the usual market practice.

The government has established some principles that will serve as guidelines for the denationalization process: 1) A specialized, private consulting firm with experience in asset transactions will be contracted to make sure that the transactions will yield the highest profits to the state; 2) All phases of the transactions will be thoroughly publicized to let the people know how public goods are handled; 3) The majority stocks of state-run companies will be sold exclusively to groups controlled by Brazilians; 4) Preference will be given to the stock exchanges in carrying out the transfer of majority stocks and company workers will be given preference for purchase of their companies' majority stocks; and 5) An independent auditing firm will be contracted to follow and report on all the steps of the negotiations between the state and the potential buyers.

The denationalization mechanism will operate as follows. The president of the Republic will decide which companies will be denationalized. The minister of the respective area will then contract the service of a consulting firm, define the scope of the transaction, and submit a proposal to the Interministerial Denationalization Council. Once the transation has been approved by the council, the minister will carry it out and will contract an external auditing firm in case the majority stocks are to be sold. The decree issued yesterday also establishes that the National Socioeconomic Development Bank, BNDES, the Equity Shares Commission, and the Banco do Brasil must advise the ministers on the contracting of advisory and auditing services and on the terms of the financial operations.

The government also stated that the growth of state-run companies will be halted. No new public enterprises will be created, and existing state-run companies will not be allowed to buy private firms. State-run companies will also be forbidden from engaging in any new undertakings outside their own fields, from formalizing agreements among their stockholders, or from buying stocks from private sector companies.

To begin the program immediately, the government issued a decree specifying the terms and deadlines for denationalizing 17 public companies. Actually, the list released to the press includes 18 state-run companies. The Prospera Coal Corporation, run by the Industry and Commerce Ministry, had been mistakenly included.

The following companies, operating under the control of the Industry and Commerce Ministry, will be denationalized: the Mogi das Cruzes Iron and Steel Factory (COSIM), the Vitoria Iron and Steel Factory (Cofavi), the Bahia Iron and Steel Mill (Usiba), the Piratini Fine Steel Factory, the Brazilian Company of Industrial Projects (Cobrapi), the Metal Structure Factory (FEM), and the Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc. (Usiminas). The majority stocks of Usiminas, Petroquisa, and Petrobras Distribuidora will be put on sale. Petroquisa and Petrobras Distribuidora operate under the control of the Mines and Energy Ministry. The Brazilian Dredging Company and the Engineering and Special Construction Enterprise (ECEX), which operate under the Transport Ministry, will also be transferred to the private sector. The majority stocks of Telebras, which is run by the Communications Ministry, will be put on sale. Also on sale will be Datamec Data Processing Corporation, which operates under the Ministry of Finance, and three companies that are linked with the Planning Secretariat: Piratininga Machines Corporation, Nova America Textile Company, Inc. and Cimetal Steel Mill Corporation.

MINISTER SAYS MEETINGS WITH PARTIES TO CONTINUE

PY060201 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia, who made a brief visit to Valparaiso today, has told the press that the government will continue to hold working meetings with political groups that have taken a clear and definite position regarding recognition of the current Constitution, Marxism, terrorism, and violence, as well as regarding the groups which sponsor and defend violence.

Garcia also said that he met with some political groups interested in talking with the government. He added: We held working meetings to study specific issues of national interest especially in the political area. He indicated that the National Party did ask for a working meeting with him. In Valparaiso the minister met with Intendent Pablo (Gunderlis), Provincial Governor Hernan Sepulveda, and the regional secretaries of the Interior Ministry.

BLACKOUTS PLAGUE OSORNO AFTER PINOCHET'S VISIT

PY052045 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Two blackouts affected Osorno at 2300 on 4 December. The blackouts occurred in several urban areas such as (Ovejeria), (Rague), and (Chullaca), which are far apart from each other. Residents of the Eleuterio Ramirez district in the (Chullaca) area reported that chains were thrown at the high power lines, and people ran in different directions after the blackout.

It should be pointed out that the two blackouts occurred a few hours after President Pinochet left this province for the regional capital, Puerto Montt. President Pinochet decided at the last minute not to visit heavily populated areas of Osorno, a visit which was planned for the areas of (Rangue Alto) and (Trange) for yesterday afternoon. It was unofficially announced that the cancellation of the visit could have been a security precaution in view of the events near the Osorno Professional institute, where hundreds of pamphlets against the regime were distributed when Pinochet was attending a luncheon in his honor.

'MARITIME ASPIRATION' OF BOLIVIA VIEWED

PY051156 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2310 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 4 Dec (EFE) -- Juan Manuel Ovalle, the Chilean Foreign Ministry's director of bilateral policy, stated today that Chile does not owe anything to Bolivia and that the maritime aspiration of that country is just that. In statements to the local press, Ovalle also stated that the 1904 treaty is very clear in this respect, and it definitively defined the border.

He indicated that Chile is always willing to talk about this problem and any other problem that exists between the two countries, but it is in no way a multilateral problem. Ovalle insisted that the Chilean Foreign Ministry's policy regarding bordering countries has always been very clear: It is a policy of peace, integration and development. He indicated that if Bolivia insists on its policy of attacking Chile, he believes there will be no change in the current status.

SECURITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES PUBLIC ORDER SITUATION

PA050326 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2320 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Bogota, 4 Dec (EFE) -- During a special Security Council meeting, convoked by President Belisario Betancur as a result of the deterioration of public order in several areas of the country, it has been reported that, despite the considerable number of dead in clashes with guerrillas, the situation can be controlled. After the meeting, Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez said that the public order situation is serious, but it can be controlled.

For 4 hours at the Narino Palace, Betancur, Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro, Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe, Parejo Gonzalez, and high-ranking military officers analyzed the rebels' latest actions. As a result of the deterioration of public order in Cali, capital of Valle del Cauca Department, and after the "Clean Christmas for Cali" Army-police joint operation, more than 25 people have been killed between Saturday and today, 70 others have been wounded, and more than 100 have been detained.

The Security Council also considered a report by Alvaro Cardozo, mayor of Angosturas del Guapi in the eastern Llanos, where members of the People's Liberation Army [EPL] and Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) have been fighting with each other for the past week, with a toll of four dead, Gen Vega Uribe indicated. In addition, the Security Council adopted special measures for Uraba, a vast region in the country's northeast, where, during an armed clash last weekend, 22 FARC guerrillas and several soldiers were killed. Also, in Turbo a group of unidentified men attacked the office of an agrarian union and killed four of its members.

The nation cannot harbor any doubts that the government persists in its aim for peace. It becomes more and more necessary to continue in this direction with the people's support in order to achieve this goal. We believe that this democractic strengthening cannot be attained through armed struggle and disruption of public order.

In turn, Gen Vega Uribe announced that the Army will continue its effort to keep watch over the safety, lives, honor, and property of all citizens throughout the national territory. He confirmed the clashes between the FARC and the EPL in the eastern Llanos, but denied that hundreds of guerrillas have been killed. Gen Vega Uribe said: As far as we know, only 4 guerrillas have been killed, not 200 or 300 as the news media have reported. He announced operations similar to the one carried out at Zipaquira, 45 km north of Bogota, where the 19 April Movement (M-19) has a hideout.

The defense minister stressed: We will be everywhere, let there be no doubt about this. He refrained from indicating the exact measures, stating that some things should not be told and added: If, for instance, we planned an operation and you people began to announce it to the enemy beforehand, it would not make any sense.

Finally, Army Commander General Rafael Samudio Molina has said that at a clandestine airstrip in eastern Llanos government authorities killed three people who still have not been identified. He also said that the dead were apparently guerrillas and drug traffickers. The authorities confiscated two aircraft that had been stolen several weeks ago.

VICE PRESIDENT RULES OUT TIES WITH SANDINISTS

PA050347 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 29 Nov 85 p 6

[Excerpt] Ecuadoran Vice President Blasco Penaherrera Padilla said yesterday that Nicaragua is like a big prison.

He said: "Ecuador will never have relations with the Sandinist government."

He hinted that if there is a change in the system of government in Nicaragua Ecuador would restore relations, but not with the Sandinists.

GROWTH FALLS TO 2.7 PERCENT IN 1985

PA051504 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2017 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Quito, 4 Dec (DPA) -- Ecuador's economic growth, which was 4.1 percent in 1984, fell to 2.7 percent this year, contrasting with a 2.8-percent population increase according to official figures released today. However, the increase in the gross national product could reach 3.0 percent before the end of the year, said Oswaldo Davila, secretary general for planning of the National Development Council, in commenting on the figures released by that organization.

"This year's growth, though lower than 1984's, is more homogenous and consistent," Davila maintained, stressing that none of the economic sectors showed negative growth and that the foreign sector grew "considerably." The outstanding feature in the foreign sector's activity is having exceeded $3 billion in exports. This accounted for a $1-billion surplus in the balance of trade, despite the instability of the international oil market. Oil prices have been declining steadily. The oil industry, which is the country's most important economic sector, grew 3.6 percent, compared with the 6-percent growth estimated in the development plan. This influenced the overall reduction in the economic growth index.

Agriculture, another basic economic sector, grew 2.4 percent this year compared to 6.7 percent in 1984. However, the manufacturing industry grew 1.4 percent compared to a 2.1-percent negative growth in 1984.

The data also revealed serious delays in social programs including employment' housing, and sanitation, despite forecasts by the Febres Cordero administration, which based its electoral campaign on the offer of "food, shelter, and jobs." Febres Cordero, head of a coalition of right-wing political parties and business groups, assumed office in 1984 for a 4-year term. His economic policy has been defined by official sectors as a "social market" policy and by the opposition as a "neoliberal, centralizing" policy.

The current Ecuadoran Government, which proclaimed the "reestablishment of efficiency and morality," based its campaign on criticisms of the handling of the economy by the moderate government of Christian Democratic President Osvaldo Hurtado. "This year's figures are encouraging," the planning official added, acknowledging however that inflation is higher than in 1984 and that public spending has increased.

WORLD BANK PRESIDENT MEETS SANGUINETTI, MINISTER

PY051603 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0202 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 4 Dec (EFE) -- World Bank President Alden Clausen arrived today in Uruguay and met with President Julio Maria Sanguinetti and with Economy Minister Ricardo Zerbino, with whom he discussed the country's possible economic reactivation.

During the meeting, which was of a protocol and friendly nature, Clausen listened to the opinion, in general terms, of the democratic Uruguayan Government on the foreign debt, the payment conditions of the Ibero-American countries, and the Baker plan.

According to Minister Zerbino, the World Bank's future loans to Uruguay were also discussed. These loans will amount to $100 million per year as of 1986.

Uruguay is the Ibero-American country with the highest per capita debt, owing more than $5 billion while it has 2.9 million inhabitants.

It has been learned that Clausen is interested in the Uruguayan Government's opinion on the plan submitted to the Seoul financial summit by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker. This plan proposes that $20 billion in new loans be granted to the debtor countries.

The Uruguayan opinion has already been made known by Minister Zerbino himself, who maintains that the Baker plan points to an important change in the focus of the United States regarding the problem of the foreign debt.

Zerbino has repeatedly stated that the proposal does not include all the necessary solutions and does not satisfy the expectations it has created.

BRIEFS

12.98 PERCENT UNEMPLOYMENT RATE -- Montevideo, 30 Nov (EFE) -- According to an official report of the Uruguayan Government's Statistics Department published today, the unemployment rate is now 12.98 percent while in August it was 13 percent. The same source stated that during August-October 1984, the rate of unemployment in Uruguay amounted to 14.02 percent. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0041 GMT 1 Dec 85 PY]

MEXICO, SPAIN ISSUE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNIQUE

FL051700 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- The parliaments of Mexico and Spain agree that far-reaching agreements are needed to create a new international economic order so that the most general interests of the international community may prevail.

Both nations acknowledge the role played by the foreign debt in international economic relations and the political effects that accompany the debt.

When they made public the joint communique drawn up by the two delegations participating in the second Mexican-Spanish interparliamentary meeting, they said that solving the problem of the foreign debt is the shared responsibility of creditor and debtor nations and that dialogue between them is required for a solution.

At the end of 4 days of meetings between legislators of the two countries, the parliamentarians reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the Contadora Group as the only path to peace in Central America.

They agreed to double their efforts to promote the peaceful solution of the conflicts, and they concurred in rejecting violence in any form, affirming their respect for human dignity and integrity.

NICARAGUAN COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETING OPENS

PA050450 Mexico City XHDF Television Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] A meeting of the Mexican-Nicaraguan Joint Cooperation Commission opened today at the Foreign Relations Secretariat.

The meeting is being held to promote cultural exchange, a constant flow of specialists, and an increase in scholarships for studies in both nations.

At today's sessions, the articles of an agreement on cultural cooperation between Nicaragua and Mexico were drafted. Mexico was represented by Conacyt [National Council for Science and Technology], (FONAR), the University of Chapingo and Puebla, and officials of the Public Education Secretariat.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ADMITS CASES OF TORTURE

PA051839 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1210 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Dec (EFE) -- Mexican Attorney General Sergio Garcia Ramirez has admitted that cases of torture and violation of human rights are numerous in Mexico, but he stressed that this practice is not institutionalized.

The official stated that those who violate the guarantees are not doing so in the name of the government but are acting on their own, and therefore they must face the consequences.

Garcia Ramirez said that the bill against torture which was recently introduced in the Mexican Senate is an action that complements the legal and political will of the government of President Miguel de la Madrid, who has rejected, rejects, and will always reject any form of violation of human rights.

The attorney general said that the bill being analyzed by the senators will probably be revised so that the sanctions will be strong and so that the release on bail of torturers and their accomplices will be prohibited.

Regarding the Federal Judicial Police, which is under his jurisdiction, he said that many excesses have been punished.

In this regard, he said: We have undertaken efforts, and we have achieved some progress -- not enough, of course -- in thoroughly improving the selection and training procedures, because the better the policemen, the less likely it is they will resort to these shameful practices.

Mexico has signed the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights and belongs to the international convention against torture.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- President Miguel de la Madrid yesterday received the credentials of the following new ambassadors: Amin al-Khazin of Lebanon, David Ingvar of Sweden, Pedro Bermejo Martin of Spain, Sigrido Munez of El Salvador, and John Grieg of Norway. [Summary] [Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 30 Nov 85 p 3 PA]

DRUG TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Federico Gutierrez Ibarra was arrested in Mochis, Sinaloa, for the possession of 5,679 pills of psychotropic drugs he was trying to smuggle into the United States. In a similar action, police arrested Octavio Gutierrez Castro and seized 17.5 grams of heroine, 10 grams of cocaine, and 1.6 kg of marijuana. Gutierrez Castro was also on his way to the United States. [Summary] [Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Dec 85 p 6 PA]

BAND OF TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED -- Mexico City, 4 Dec (AFP) -- A total of 13 Colombians and 1 American, who comprise a band of drug traffickers, have been arrested by Mexican police, who seized 4.5 kg of cocaine from the group. This band had sold drugs in tourist centers such as Acapulco, Cancun, and Mazatlan, as well as in Mexico City, and had introduced more than 20 kg of pure cocaine into the country. According to police, the Colombians arrested included leaders of the group Reinaldo Morales, Orlando Lopez, and Diana Sabojel, as well as John Buck, an American. [Summary] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2226 GMT 4 Dec 85 PA]

COSTA RICA

ARAUZ, PIZA DENY REQUESTING U.S. MILITARY AID

PA050340 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Vice President Armando Arauz has said that the Costa Rican Government has not asked the United States for military assistance, as the French newspaper LE MONDE has reported. He added: I have no information about negotiations for this, although in the past the United States has offered Costa Rica assistance to improve the civil police, particularly regarding uniforms, communication, transportation, and tents, but not military armament. He also said that this is just another newspaper report, similar to the many that are groundlessly disseminated to harm [words indistinct].

Asked about the LE MONDE report concerning a request for military assistance worth more than $2 million, Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza said it is not true and agreed with Arauz, stating that only the materials mentioned previously have been received. He also said he has no information about the United States or any other country supplying military equipment to Costa Rica.

Although Piza admitted that some kind of assistance might be received next year for the improvement of the public office, he said no decision has been made in this regard. He added: I suppose we will get some assistance. We will apply it to the most needy sectors, such as transportation, communication, uniforms, fatigues, and boots. Mentioning he does not know the amount of the assistance for the Costa Rican civil police, he hinted that he hopes the U.S. Congress will approve some aid for Costa Rica, whose public force requires improvement.

GUTIERREZ ON REJECTION OF UN DRAFT RESOLUTION

PA050239 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 28 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez explained Costa Rica's reasons yesterday for rejecting Mexico's draft resolution on Central America, which was presented at the United Nations. According to Foreign Minister Gutierrez, the reasons are as follows:

1. Costa Rica rejected the document because it is unilateral, and the Central American problem is presented as a Nicaraguan problem.

2. The document includes bilateral issues between the United States and Nicaragua, which are the exclusive responsibility of those two countries.

3. The document mentions issues between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, whose relations have been reduced to a minimum.

4. The Central American problem is much broader and deeper than what is stated in the rejected Mexican draft resolution.

Gutierrez also stressed that negotiations are currently underway in New York to prepare a draft resolution which is more in accordance with the situation which prevails in the Central American region as a whole.

EL SALVADOR

CLARA ELIZABETH RAMIREZ FRONT 'ABANDONS' FMLN

PA052145 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Dec 85 pp 2, 44

[Excerpt] The serious deterioration and almost complete annihilation of the FMLN has prompted the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front to separate from it, it was stated yesterday by a subversive leader who has been captured.

Mario Luis Rosales was captured by National Guard agents along with Ruddy Norman Chacon, Evelyn Patricia Zeron, and Freddy Cruz Paz, all of whom held important posts within the front. He said in a news conference that due to the Clara Elizabeth Ramirez Front's radical position -- it was comprised of FPL [People's Liberation Forces] dissidents -- they had to abandon the FMLN for various reasons. The main reason is the serious deterioration that the FMLN has been suffering since 1982, when the organization was almost annihilated, and the multiple concessions it is granting the government.

Referring to the past, Rosales said that the deterioration started when the FMLN lost several causes -- both political and armed -- because of certain government measures and reforms; it was also affected by the arrest of many terrorist cells. He added that one must add the lack of popular support, for many reasons, such as the theft of $30,000 by Filomeno, who abandoned the struggle and left the country with that amount some time ago. They still have no information about his whereabouts.

PDC LEADER CONDEMNS ATTACK ON PARTY OFFICES

PA042307 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Last night, there was an attack against the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] offices located on 3d West Street in San Salvador that left two police agents seriously injured. We questioned PDC Secretary General Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich on this matter. He totally condemned the attack. Here is his statement:

[Begin recording] [Morales] Last night at approximately 1945, a grenade was hurled from a vehicle. According to the reports I received, a vehicle drove by the PDC offices where there were many cars parked. The car sped away, no one saw it or its plates. Those inside the car hurled a grenade, injuring two police agents who were near the site. The agents were on their beat, outside the building.

Besides the fact that this is a regrettable incident, that is, that the agents were injured -- thank God, they are out of danger. I would like to say that this is shame. This is a reckless act showing total contempt for basic human freedoms such as the freedom to participate in politics, and for human rights. When people do not care if they kill someone, then we have reached the lowest levels. The PDC condemns this incident, and denounces it before the Salvadoran people. Likewise, we aver that to hurl a grenade to kill people who are caught unawares, who are innocent, is a despicable, lowly, and debasing act.

We would also like to say that if the perpetrators of this action want to intimidate us, they are going nowhere. They will not stop a party, or a people bent on forging a new fatherland of justice, peace, freedom, and genuine democratic scheme.

Doubtless, anyone who hurls a grenade or perpetrates an attack is trying to keep democracy from advancing whether by intimidating or bewildering people, or by engaging in terrorist actions. Yet, they will not stop us; the Salvadoran people will not be intimidated.

I believe that all Salvadorans -- and I take advantage of this opportunity to appeal to all Salvadorans -- must be on the vanguard, without slacking off, or becoming afraid, to build our democratic plan. Some people may be killed along the way, and there may be murderers or terrorists from either side who may want to stop this process. However, the main thing is that they will never achieve that goal. This people are moving on, and that is my appeal to Salvadorans.

As the PDC secretary general, I condemn this action again; and I regret the injuries the police agents sustained. I convey to them my gratitude. I ask them to accept this for the sake of the fatherland and for the sake of building a future democratic scheme. There will be peace, justice, and freedom. Many of us are going to suffer, but this people will be saved.

[Unidentified reporter] Dr Morales, on another matter, some political parties have rejected the government's request to the Legislative Assembly for the issuance of bonds and levying new taxes. As the PDC secretary general, what can you add to this subject?

[Morales] The thing is, at present there are many people who do not want anything to be done in this country. You see some people asking for a reduction in the price of corn, beans, and so forth. Moreover, producers, or some cooperatives, are asking for a raise in prices. If people want expensive products to be sold at a cheap price, the only way to achieve that is to buy at a high price and sell at a low price, and then lose money. However, the government cannot go on losing money all the time.

However, some measures will have to be adopted in order to stabilize the country. The government will have to adopt these measures in order to save El Salvador. All Salvadorans must realize that because there are guerrilla actions aimed at destabilizing the country and creating economic chaos, we simply cannot stand idly by and believe that these actions will be countered without taking any measures or making any sacrifices. Therefore, Salvadorans must realize that we must contribute our share of sacrifice, but sacrifice for the sake of all of us, and for the sake of a future peace. We must consider this situation in order to realize that a government cannot meet the needs of the people without adopting these kinds of measures [end recording]

ARMY TROOPS, REBELS CLASH IN SAN MIGUEL

PA052022 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Report from the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa -- read by an unidentified Coprefa spokesman]

[Text] Five terrorists were killed in a clash with troops of the Leon Battalion of the 3d Infantry Brigade headquartered in San Miguel. The fighting occurred in Guadalupe and Hoja de Sal, Chirilagua jurisdiction, southern San Miguel Department. In addition to the five terrorists killed, one soldier was also wounded.

Meanwhile, guerrillas kidnapped soldiers Juan Jose Aguilar Alarcon and Rigoberto Rosales, members of the Pipil Battalion, 2nd Infantry Brigade. The kidnapping occurred at the El Campanario farm, Flora Maria Arriba, Santa Ana jurisdiction.

In another terrorist action, a CEL [Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission] substation, La Herradura, was partially damaged by a bomb. This substation is located in El Rosario, La Paz Department. In this action, the leftist groups blew up four pylons, four high-tension wires, and destroyed transformers and the control box for this unit. Peace is our objective.

GUATEMALA

GAM ACTIVISTS, SALVADORANS ASKED TO LEAVE

PA051947 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 5 Dec 85 p 3

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 4 Dec -- Eight foreigners linked to the Mutual Support Group, GAM, were asked to leave the country, along with two Salvadorans involved in activities of a religious sect. Asked about this, Immigration Director Dimas Rangel Solis said this afternoon that in the case of the two Salvadorans, the action was based on charges made against them. He added that they had links with a religious sect of Indian origin, and were charged with possession and consumption of drugs, which prompted their expulsion from Guatemala, as they were also in the country illegally.

Regarding this matter, Rangel Solis said that Central Americans who arrive in our country are welcome to stay, as long as they respect our laws. On the same subject, he added that in this case, Sudaril Roberto Alvarez Zuniga and Eduardo Cabezas Platero had deceived many people in the name of the religion they claimed to represent.

Regarding eight other foreigners who have already left the country, Rangel Solis said that he received an order from the Foreign Ministry to give these persons a visa to leave the country. Although Rangel Solis said that he did not know what these persons were doing in Guatemala, it has been learned from other sources that they were involved in the activities carried out by the GAM in favor of missing persons.

HONDURAS

USAID BLOCKAGE OF DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS VIEWED

PA050247 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Dec 85 p 7

[Editorial: "U.S. Assistance"]

[Text] Judging from press reports based on commentaries which, although unofficial, are based on statements by senior government officials, the Agency for International Development (USAID) has been deliberately blocking the disbursement of the last $67.5 million to be delivered under a cooperation agreement that was signed in Washington by President Roberto Suazo Cordova himself.

The "official" sources quoted by the media (without identifying them) claim that our country has complied to the letter with all mechanisms, procedures, and commitments for obtaining these resources but that, nevertheless, USAID has refused to disburse the funds.

At first it was thought that an effort was being made to keep the money from being misused in the general elections, but the fact is that the elections are now behind us and the problem apparently persists.

In view of this strange situation and in the absence of valid explanations, government officials connected with the economic area have begun to speculate in this regard. The most widely accepted conclusion is that the U.S. Government is retaliating against our country because it has refused to grant facilities for the delivery of the non-lethal aid that the U.S. Congress approved for the Nicaraguan anticommunist resistance.

It is a well-known fact that in October a plane loaded with assistance for the Nicaraguan Democratic Force arrived at Toncontin Airport without prior notice or authorization. The Armed Forces did not allow the cargo to be unloaded. They withheld it and later returned it to its country of origin.

According to the press in Miami, shortly after that a lieutenant colonel called Oliver North, who is connected with the National Security Council of the United States, arrived in Tegucigalpa and tried to get Honduras to lift the (undeclared but quite real) restrictive measures it imposed to block delivery of the aid to the anti-Sandinist rebels.

If we are to believe what the U.S. newspapers say, North's efforts were not successful and this irked the State Department, which is presumably hitting back now by indefinitely postponing the disbursement through USAID and even discreetly sabotaging another credit which our country has requested from another multinational financial body.

Disagreements have always existed among allies, and, obviously, no matter how well two nations get along, there are always instances when national interests do not coincide and friction and tensions develop.

We at LA PRENSA refuse to believe, however, that Washington is trying to return to the days of the "big stick" or the counterproductive and suicidal methods of the "ugly American."

We think that if our friends in Washington feel offended or disgruntled over some domestic policy decision by Honduras, they should bring up the subject with a spirit of dialogue and discuss it atthe highest level, but not resort to hateful pressures that harm our bilateral relations, mar the friendship of a country that could not have been more noble and tolerant, and -- worse still -- provide an excellent weapon to those who are conspiring against democracy and freedom in Central America, because this allows them to move on with the psychological war and to sow division among countries which should normally maintain relations of mutual respect and cooperation.

A few days ago, the new president, Jose Azcona, said very clearly that he will continue promoting friendship with the United States within a climate of national dignity.

This matter provides an excellent opportunity for our (current and future) authorities to clearly tellthe U.S. representatives in Honduras that this is the best, if not the only, way to maintain successful bilateral relations; namely, to respect the eminent dignity of small nations, particularly when they have clearly demonstrated that they love freedom and firmly advocate democracy.

Although the matter looks petty, this is an excellent opportunity to redefine a relationship that has been important but inconsistent. The United States and Honduras are bound to continue cooperating to uphold Western values in Central America. But this cooperation will be fruitful only if it is built -- clearly and consistently -- on full and absolute respect for our dignity as a nation that rejects all kinds of servitude.

GOVERNMENT DENIES ALLEGED U.S. AID FREEZE

PA051826 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] In view of constant reports published in the local press regarding a freeze on U.S. financial aid to our country, the Honduran Government informs the Honduran people of the following:

1. Reports published in prestigious local press organs have not cited any authorized Honduran Government source.

2. The international news agencies who have published similar reports have not cited any specific source supporting their assertions regarding the status of U.S. aid to Honduras, although these agencies have repeatedly mentioned a freeze.

3. The Honduran Government is fully responsible for its actions, and always used adequate, properly identified channels to give its opinion on issues that, like this one, affect the entire nation.

NICARAGUA

TINOCO ON HELICOPTER DOWNING, UN PROTEST

PA060512 Paris AFP in Spanish 0426 GMT 6 Dec 85

[By Arturo Gudino]

[Text] Managua, 5 Dec (AFP) -- This evening, Nicaragua requested an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to demand a resolution condemning the U.S. Government's "terrorist policy." Managua is blaming the United States for shooting down a Sandinist Air Force (FAS) helicopter with a U.S.-made SA-7 surface-to-air missile last Monday, 2 December, it was stated to AFP by Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.

Tinoco admitted that the anti-Sandinist Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] shot down an Mi-8 Soviet-made helicopter close to the military base in Mulukuku, northern Nicaragua, and that all of its 14 passengers died. After describing the situation as "extremely grave and dangerous," Tinoco announced that its ambassador to Washington, Carlos Tunnerman, was also being urgently recalled for consultations.

"This is an event without precedent in the history of terrorism and it opens a new phase in the regional conflict, which tends to worsen and might have extremely grave consequences," Tinoco stated.

Meanwhile, a note issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry was delivered to the diplomatic corps, stating that "the U.S. Government's irresponsible attitude, of outfitting the terrorist groups at its service with SA-7 surface-to-air missiles, steps up the Central American conflict to heretofore unknown levels."

In this regard, the note adds that "this seriously endangers civil aviation in the area, which might be victim to these groups' criminal actions at any moment."

Tinoco stated that shooting down this helicopter was not a casual thing, and added: "this reveals that the counterrevolution has dozens of SA-7 surface-to-air missiles."

The deputy foreign minister said that the Sandinist government has issued two protest notes to the United States and Honduras, because the latter is being used by the United States to supply the contras -- according to the statements by Elliot Abrams, deputy secretary of state for Latin American affairs -- adding that the two governments "are responsible for the delivery and use of these missiles" by the rebels.

Tinoco said that the 2 December events confirm the Nicaraguan position that it is not possible to sign a regional peace document, promoted by the Contadora Group, as long as the United States does not assume the pledge to "stop its political, economic, and military aggression."

"We are not going to support any UN resolution that does not expressly condemn the U.S. aggression campaign against Nicaragua and also, expressly, the use of surface-to-air missiles," Tinoco told AFP.

In this regard, Tinoco said that the Contadora Group, which is made up of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, "cannot go on sticking its head in the sand, like the ostrich, and must realize that peace in Central America is only possible if the Reagan administration pledges to end its warlike campaign."

Tinoco recalled that Secretary of State George Shultz himself said that even if a regional peace document is signed, Washington's aid to the counterrevolution will continue "for an indefinite period."

"This attitude of the United States constitutes a direct and complete rejection of every peace initiative," the deputy minister stressed. In addition, Tinoco made it clear that Nicaragua's request that discussion of the Contadora peace document be suspended for 6 months does not mean that the peacekeeping efforts will also be frozen. "During that period of time we expect Latin America to succeed in persuading the Reagan administration that the only solution to the crisis in Central America must be found on the basis of dialogue; otherwise, the situation will lead to unforeseeable consequences," he said. "There is no other alternative for peace, and Contadora must realize this otherwise one would be working on an imaginary peace effort," Tinoco stressed.

Tinoco recalled that the United States has granted over $100 million in military aid to the contras and "is now giving them missiles, too."

"This binds Contadora to undertake urgent tangible efforts to get Washington to change its aggressive policy and to put an end to its illegal policy of force in order to be able to continue with the discussions on the peace document."

Moreover, Tinoco billed as "absurd" the U.S. reports that "several Cuban advisers" were traveling in the helicopter that was shot down. "That is but a further falsehood, a further lie. There was no Cuban adviser aboard the helicopter," he noted.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA061317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1209 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Yesterday the Nicaraguan Government charged that sophisticated weapons such as the SA-7 surface-to-air missiles delivered to the Somozist mercenaries by the Reagan administration are being used. The diplomatic corps was convened last night and notified of the danger involved in the most recent military actions carried out by the criminal mercenaries. Nicaragua has also recalled Carlos Tunnerman, ambassador to Washington, for consultations, and has called for a meeting of the UN Security Council. We now read a communique issued by the Foreign Ministry giving the details:

The Foreign Ministry hereby reports the following: Having concluded the investigations to determine the reasons why an M-18 helicopter of the Sandinist Air Force fell 13 km northeast of Mulukuku on 2 December in which 14 devoted fighters of the Sandinist People's Army lost their lives, it has been determined that the helicopter was shot down by a SA-7 surface-to-air missile fired by mercenary forces in the service of the United States.

On 4 December, mercenary Radio 15 September reported from Tegucigalpa that a Nicaraguan helicopter had been shot down with a surface-to-air missile. This confirms the statements and reports made some time ago when these missiles were shown to the international press at the Las Vegas camp in Honduras, and were filmed by several television networks, including some U.S. networks. Today, Bosco Matamoros, a spokesman for the mercenary forces, confirmed these missiles were used. Nicaragua publicly emphasizes the seriousness of this fact because this is the first time that sophisticated weapons such as the SA-7 surface-to-air missiles have been delivered to terrorist groups.

According to the mercenaries themselves, dozens of these missiles have been sent by the U.S. Government as part of its policy of aggression against Nicaragua. Yesterday, Assistant Secretary of State Elliot Abrams admitted in a meeting with the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Hemispheric Affairs that the M-18 helicopter was shot down by a SA-7 surface-to-air missile. The irresponsible attitude of the U.S. Government in supplying the terrorist groups at its service with these weapons brings the Central American conflict to a level unknown until now and seriously endangers the area's civil aviation, which could fall victim to the criminal actions of these groups at any moment.

This new step taken by the United States must be added to the other measures of aggression adopted in the last few weeks, such as the approval by Congress of a law authorizing the delivery of helicopters, airplanes, trucks, and other warlike equipment to the mercenary forces; the announcement that new military maneuvers will be carried out in Honduras; and the statements made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz published in THE LOS ANGELES TIMES on 3 December that the United States will indefinitely continue to support the mercenaries, even if the Central American countries sign the Contadura document.

The U.S. attitude is a total and direct rejection of the efforts being carried out seeking a peaceful and negotiated solution to the Central American crisis and forces the Contadora Group to urgently launch specific actions to achieve a U.S. modification of its aggressive policy against Nicaragua and the Central American region, thus putting an end to its illegal policy of force and making it possible to create the minimum security conditions to allow the continuting discussions of the Contadura document. These facts show the need for the resolution currently being discussed at the UN General Assembly on the Central American issue to make specific references to and condemn the most recent illegal actions of force carried out by the United States, including the delivery of sophisticated SA-7 surface-to-air missiles to the mercenary groups.

Inasmuch as the United States is the main cause of the conflicts in Central America and unless the United States changes its policy, all peacemaking efforts will be doomed to failure.

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Nicaraguan Government has decided to recall its ambassador to Washington, Dr Carlos Tunnerman, for consultations, and has called for a meeting of the UN Security Council to report on these most recent events. A note has been sent to the UN secretary general to notify him of the situation and notes have been sent to the governments of the United States and Honduras protesting their responsibility in the delivery and use of the surface-to-air missiles for the terrorist mercenary groups of the CIA.

Crash Victims Named

PA060150 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Dec 85 p 10

[Text] In an information bulletin issued yesterday the Defense Ministry reported the names of the 14 combatants killed when a helicopter crashed in Mulukuku sector on 2 December. One of the combatants was an officer, another was a non-commissioned officer, and the remaining 12 were privates. Seven of the victims were born in Managua, two had been born in Chinandega, two in Limon, and the remaining three were from Chontales, Nueva Segovia, and Esteli.

The dead officer's name was Osvaldo Mejia Luna, a sublieutenant from Chontales. The non-commissioned officer was Sergeant Elmer Reyes Areas from Ocotal, Nueva Segovia. Another of the victims was private Rafael Linden Vanegas from Pueblo Nuevo, Esteli.

From Leon and Chinandega

These are the names of the privates from Leon who were killed during the accident: Pablo Arauz Alvarado and Julian Ruiz Ramirez. Those from Chinandega were Ramirez Campos and Leonardo Juarez.

Those from Managua were: Jose Gutierrez Perez from Nicarao; Alan Binns Herrea from Bello Horizonte; Modesto Giron Avendano, also from Bello Horizonte, and Gregorio Parajon Torres from Morazan neighborhood. The others are Manuel Martinez Morales from the Miguel Bonilla neighborhood and Heriberto Lopez Guzman and William Mendoza Castellon, also from Managua.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

PA291921 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1603 GMT 28 Nov 85

[News conference given by Brigade Commander Omar Cabezas Lacayo, chief of internal order at the Interior Ministry, to unidentified questioners; at Interior Ministry press and dissemination office in Managua on 28 November -- live]

[Text] [Cabezas] We have invited you here to defend ourselves again, because we have the right to do so. On this occasion we will defend ourselves against a campaign by a U.S. institute which has its headquarters in Washington, and is called the Institute of Religion and Democracy. I will not talk much about this Institute of Religion and Democracy and its background because, as the Nicaraguan saying goes, the poor thing has burned itself out [quemado]. It was created, as you all know, by President Reagan's administration; and it has been publicly and openly proved that this institution is a branch of the CIA. In other words, we will not talk much about this institute because it is well known. The most recent thing we have learned about this institute is that it has published a book on a deserter from the Interior Ministry [MINT] whose surname is (Valdeton) and is depicted in the book as a top-level MINT officer. In the end he was described as an aide to companero Minister Commander Tomas Borge.

Of course, this is one of things that this institute for democracy [changes thought]... I am close to the minister, and I never met this man personally. This was a lieutenant who, with the U.S. press' magic, turned into a top-level officer and was even promoted, because the poor man ended up as an aide to the minister anyway. This Institute for Religion and Democracy has started to unleash, with all the power and resources that it logically has, a vast campaign of slander. Logically, these people have -- since the U.S. President is behind them, because this institute is the little son of President Reagan and the CIA -- access to the news media and have a great deal of influence not only in the U.S. media but also in other countries. Now then, since they have all the prerogatives of being an organization at the service of one of the most powerful governments on earth, the U.S. Government, they have managed to organize a campaign to slander the revolution, based precisely on a series of measures we have adopted within the framework of the emergency law.

This institute, let me tell you, has also begun to be in league with a series of religious organizations in Nicaragua -- some new and others not so new -- basically the non-Christian, the non-Catholic groups. It has even begun to smuggle large sums of dollars into our country, avoiding the legal channels that have been established in our country to bring large amounts of foreign exchange into our national territory.

Some of our local denominations have been going to the United States. I went with them once. As a matter of fact, they have been to a number of congresses in the United States and are now openly having contacts with this institute, which everyone knows about.

A pastor named (Juan F.) Mendoza has been in contact with this institute. He is a member of the executive committee of a fairly new institution, which was organized during the time of the revolution. As you all know, with the victory of the revolution there was a proliferation of political parties and also religious organizations. The victory of the revolution created the freedom to organize. This organization, which is called something like the National Council of Nicaraguan Evangelist Pastors [words indistinct] has not complied with the country's laws and legal requisites to establish itself here. In all the countries of the world there is a law on associations, which requires registration to obtain a legal status. Therefore, these organizations are illegal. This (Juan F.) Mendoza is a member of the executive committee of this organization.

Some news media have been making a big fuss over the Reverend Felix Rosales and Ignacio Hernandez, both of whom are pastors, and over (Jimmy Hassan) and someone else named Nelson Alvarez Blanco. We have been informed of a lady named Modesta Narvaez. We are not going to talk about her on this occasion, because we do not know who she is. It could be just one of the many rumors spread by the institute we are talking about.

All of the persons I have mentioned have a common denominator: In their sermons they preach against the patriotic military service, which as you all know, is a law of the republic. To encourage the violation of a law of the republic, in this country and in all the civilized countries of the world, is a crime. It is against the law to preach disobedience to the law. These gentlemen have on several occasions preached disobedience to the law concerning patriotic military service.

But thank God this is a country ruled by highly civilized people. Therefore, a person who breaks a law is not executed. No one has been executed here for breaking the law. Since this is a country ruled by civilized people, we do not eliminate the person who breaks the law, as the fascist dictatorship in Argentina used to do when the military was in power; as they used to do in Uruguay and as is currently done in Chile, to mention a few cases, and also in Paraguay. But not us. No, we are incapable of doing such things. No, we just do not eliminate people; we just do not kill people because they break the law. That is something we are not going to do. Just on principle.

We have not opened fire on demonstrations. The police have not attacked the people in the street. But this has not been mentioned abroad. We have not used tear gas even one time in this country in 6 years of revolution. We have not killed, tortured, or wounded anyone, nor has anyone been made to disappear. We have not smelled tear gas bombs, which in most Latin American Governments have become traditional, a part of their culture, of dictatorial governments and even apparently democratic governments. These bombs are part of the establishment of some societies. Not in our country. There has been no tear gas in our country.

How do we do it? The fact is that a country which does not defend its institutions and maintains a lawful state is a country heading toward the law of the jungle. A country that shows no interest in preserving its legal status is heading toward chaos. Therefore, we have to take measures to see that the laws are respected. We do not want a city or a country in a state of anarchy. This is a country with laws to be respected.

Because it is our duty to enforce the law and to maintain order, we must confront the lawbreakers. We act in a civilized manner. I would even say that this is a noble gesture, which as a matter of fact, requires a great deal of work. We confront those who violate the law and say to them: One moment sir; there are laws in this country. Look sir, there is a legal system in this country and you must abide by it; we have information that you did this and that, and all that is criminal. You are violating the law. We hope that you will not violate the law again.

That is, we give them an opportunity. We do not enforce the law right then. We give them an opprotunity to rectify themselves; we are showing faith in human beings. We would never commit an uncivilized act such as to murder someone or make someone disappear. However, we do not want to give the impression that this civilized gesture is a sign of weakness on our part. Because some people know that we do not murder or make people disappear, they think that they can break the laws because nothing is going to happen to them. There is some confusion about this. However, we must stress that we will faithfully abide by the law. We will apply it strictly. We warn all those violating the law and give them an opportunity.

That is what we did with these people. We summoned them because they were violating the law. Mr (Juan F.) Mendoza violated the law. He was summoned and told: Mr (Juan F.) Mendoza you are doing this and that, and he was then released. It would be interesting to see what would have happened if he had done what he did in El Salvador or Chile or during the Somoza administration. Most probable, he would have been afraid to do it.

So, what did he do? He left (?and said) that he had been summoned, and threatened, and continued to talk against the Patriotic Military Service Law. Gentlemen, there is order in this country; therefore, we summoned him and kept him in jail for approximately 15 days, or 14 days, actually 11 days. That was the serious punishment, the serious sanction leveled against him for repeated violations of the law. [Words indistinct] this revolution, and this is why many of people are overly confident; they do not understand, do not realize that patience has a limit too.

Some clergymen from various parts of the world were here, they [not further identified] Asked for them and we turned them over. Mendoza was supposed to be detained for a shorter period of time, but during our conversations with him, he contradicted himself. As a result, his stay in jail was prolonged, because his frequent contradictions opened other possibilities.

However, his relatives told us that he had been experiencing health problems; his family presented proof of this via a file from the psychiatric hospital. In response to this, the release of Mr (Juan F.) Mendoza was accelerated.

This evil Institute of Religion and Democracy organized a meeting in the United States, and two of the people that we were going to summon for violating the law; namely, Ignacio Hernandez and Felix Rosales could not be reached because they are members of it. That institute, as I said, has specialized in attacking us since its inception. It belongs to the CIA and is the enemy of the revolution.

Those individuals were in contact with those people in the United States, and we could not speak to them. Upon returning, we greeted them and escorted them from the airport to our offices. We were quite concerned when we found a large amount of dollars on them that were not introduced to the country through legal means. This is an economic crime in our country the same as in the United States, Costa Rica, Mexico, the USSR, Cuba; in Nicaragua we also have economic legislation regulating the flow of foreign currency and money, as in all other places of the world. There are offices through which money, dollars must be channeled. They brought a large amount of dollars, something which is prohibited by law in this country. All those wishing to bring considerable sums of dollars in donations must do so via the appropriate channels, because the law of the jungle does not prevail here. This is a civilized country in which order exists.

However, money was not the most important thing found on them. Among their documents, [words indistinct] (?justify) disobedience of the Patriotic Military Service through the Bible. That is, my dear newsmen, a plan aimed at violating the laws of this country.

Nevertheless, they were jailed for 3 days. (?Prison sentences) in his country are ridiculously short. They were detained for 3 days and then released. This is the case involving these men.

There was also the case of a man called Nelson Alvarez Blanco. This man was summoned for violating the law; he criticized the law on the Patriotic Military Service. Incredible things happen in this country. He was a bad-mannered Salvadoran. I believe that he is exporting the Salvadoran system to our country. This Salvadoran said that he would not listen to what they were saying because God is his only boss; he only follows instructions from God. He said he is not subject to human law, only to divine law; therefore, he follows instructions from nobody. He continued to criticize the military service. Well, he has the right to follow divine law, and we have the duty to follow human law established in this country to ensure order. We summoned him, and he was jailed. I do not recall how many days, most probably for a ridiculously short number of days as usual, and was then released.

The most interesting aspect of this man's case and the inconsistency that we have observed is that he even asked the police permission for an indoor evangelical campaign. The police gave him permission for this campaign. During his campaign, he began to speak against the SMP [Patriotic Military Service], abusing the permission granted him.

Jimmy Hassan [words indistinct] because he has also been speaking against the SMP law [words indistinct]. But we were quite shocked when we discovered a clandestine printing shop in the room at the back of his home. We asked him about the printing press. [words indistinct] We asked Hassan about the press because in this country printing presses are regulated by law. Anyone having one must pay his taxes, right? But he said that this press belonged to a friend who did not have sufficient room at his home and that, for this reason, he, Hassan, kept it at his home for his friend. Of course, Hassan's answer does not merit any comment. Finally, however, we released this Hassan as well. [Words indistinct] a few days ago, all those detained were released. Thus, in the first place, there is not one religious person who is still a prisoner in this country, to refute what the Insitute of Religion and Democracy has been saying through the U.S. and some Central American countries' news media that this [words indistinct].

We denounce this and explain the situation of all these people who at one time were imprisoned and the circumstances in which they were captured and then released. By the way, we would like other interior ministries to appear before their countries' journalists to explain the fate of a few that have been reported missing or that of hundred of prisoners they are holding. In those countries no one makes a big fuss over the fact that thousands of human beings have been put in prisons and dungeons in many of the world's countries. Why did we do this? Because we are entitled to a defense. Let it be clear that we will not relinquish our right to defend ourselves. We will defend ourselves against the aircraft that the U.S. Government has been giving the counter-revolutionaries. We will defend ourselves against all the aid that the U.S. Government has been giving the counterrevolutionaries. In a similar manner we will defend ourselves against all the plots that the church, the faith, and the U.S. institutes that specialize in this sort of thing, including the Institute of Religion and Democracy are carrying out in Nicaragua. We will defend ourselves against this institute. We will defend the Nicaraguan institutions. We will defend ourselves against the aircraft. President Reagan could not get approval in the U.S. Congress to send pastors to Nicaragua. Yet he succeeded in getting approval for economic assistance to manipulate the aggression through the Institute of Religion and Democracy. So we will defend ourselves against the two. We will defend against the harm that the U.S. Congress has done to us by approving aircraft, trucks, and communications equipment so that they can kill us here in our own land, kill us who have done nothing to them. We will defend against them also. The fact that we are civilized, the fact that we are sensible, that we have continued to be noble does not mean that we will not defend this revolution or that we will not defend ourselves against the U.S. plans, be they from Reagan, the U.S. Congress, or the CIA. We will defend ourselves with every means because this is our home, and we are being attacked from outside by all of these plans.

This is why we wanted to clarify this situation and counter this shameful little ethical campaign of this institute created by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

[Question] [Name indistinct] Some Catholic Church sources have reported some other cases of people [words indistinct] and that some priests have been detained by the authorities. [Words indistinct] activists in Chinandega, five priests in Managua, including a bishop. Could you either confirm or deny this and also explain?

[Cabezas] I will not deny it, but I will confirm it. In the first place, I will confirm it. Yes, we have summoned Catholic priests to tell them that they are violating the law, but we have not imprisoned them. We have summoned them and then released them. The only thing we can do in this country is to summon them and tell them to abide by the law. [Words indistinct] in addition, we have just summoned them this time. [Words indistinct] at least, we warn them that there are laws in this country and that they are violating them. This is why we have summoned them.

[Question indistinct]

[Cabezas] No. Let them tell us the name of a single priest who has been held prisoner for a couple of hours. Let us have the name of a single priest who has been held in custody, a single name. It is easy to tell the world's press that there are a number of priests being held. So we want a single name, a single name. The truth is that they have been summoned [words indistinct]. I hereby affirm and confirm that we have summoned priests to warn them against their violating the law. Give us a single name of some priest who has been taken prisoner. Let the others judge.

[Question] [Words indistinct] I would like to know why Salvadoran [words indistinct] are not deported?

[Cabezas] This is a revolution, man, an honest one. As Commander Guerra said, this is a complex process. So we have decided to show our willingness and that there is order. So they have a chance here. We will not deport them. [Words indistinct] we have absolutely nothing against religious authorities. They can preach the Gospel to their flocks. Pastors can continue to be pastors. But they cannot be allowed to violate law in this country.

[Question indistinct]

[Cabezas] I did not count the dollars. They were given by the Religion and Democracy Institute, at least this is what they say. [sentence indistinct]

BARRICADA Comments

PA041643 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Dec 85 p 5

[Unattributed article: "The Real Face of the IRD"]

[Text] Richard Mellon Scaifer, the main sponsor of the IRD [Instituto sobre Religion y Democracia -- Institute on Religion and Democracy] was linked to CIA activities when it was disclosed in 1975 that one of his news companies, the "Forum World Features" (based in London), was a "CIA front to counteract communist propaganda," according to a memorandum by then CIA Director Richard Helms.

The institute forms part of a complex of rightist research and lobbying centers that provide the Reagan administration with personnel and political initiatives while promoting White House policies in Congress and among the public.

The IRD shares what some analysts have termed the Reagan government's "obsession" with Nicaragua. Since 1981 when it published a pamphlet entitled "Nicaragua: A Revolution against the Church," it has carried out a publicity campaign to exert pressure on the country's main religious denominations because of their support for Nicaraguan religious organizations that are presumably pro-Sandinists, and because of their opposition to the U.S. support for the "contras."

Several IRD "reseachers" have participated in public activities at the White House aimed at winning over supporters from among the religious sectors for the Reagan policy towards Nicaragua.

In September 1983, Kelly Ptacek, an IRD "researcher," told 75 evangelical pastors invited by the White House to one of those functions that "Marxist totalitarian demons are disguised as Christians...to corrupt the churches" in Nicaragua.

Ptacek has published several booklets against the so-called "theology of liberation" and the "popular church" with special emphasis on the Nicaraguan experience. In a September 1982 booklet entitled "Nicaragua: A Cruel Awakening," he defends the anti-Sandinist work of then archbishop and now Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and maintains that "the Sandinist government is carefully but constantly moving to destroy real religious life in Nicaragua."

In July 1984, the IRD launched an open campaign to get U.S. churches to reduce the aid given to Nicaraguan ecumenical organizations (allegedly pro-Sandinist). On that occasion, the link with Msgr Obando y Bravo was direct. In a press bulletin, the IRD announced that the campaign would begin when Obando y Bravo "leads an impressive demonstration to protest government repression of the church."

To date, the IRD has not publicly announced its financial support for anti-government clergymen or organizations in Nicaragua but some religious sources say that the IRD serves the same function of providing material aid in the religious field as the National Endowment for Democracy does in the political field.

The "Endowment," a semiprivate organization that receives an $18 million annual budget from Congress, provides financial aid to the Nicaraguan opposition newspaper LA PRENSA, the so-called Democratic Coordinating Board, and the "Permanent Human Rights Commission," both anti-Sandinist organizations.

The activities of the IRD have been criticized by various U.S. religious denominations and unions in recent years. The specific revelations that it supports destabilization programs in Nicaragua will undoubtedly produce a new wave of protests.

PRESIDENT SEEKS CONTADORA'S HELP IN ENDING WAR

PA060224 Managua International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] President Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra has asked the Contadora and Support Groups to make efforts to end the U.S. aggressions against this Central American nation. The Nicaraguan request was made public by sources from the peace-making organization, who reiterated the revolutionary government's political will. The informers said that in a message, Nicaragua promised an eventual peace agreement prior to resuming the peace document negotiations.

DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRC FOR TALKS ON RELATIONS

PA051315 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing -- Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz, foreign cooperation minister of Nicaragua, stated upon arriving at the Beijing airport that the object of his visit is the establishment of relations between Nicaragua and China. We are making a friendly visit to strengthen and to normalize our relations, the FSLN National Directorate member explained. He stressed that the Nicaraguan delegation and its Chinese counterpart are going to analyze everything involving the normalization of relations between both countries.

Commander Henry Ruiz is accompanied by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, Deputy Cooperation Minister Pedro Antonio Blandon, and Ambassador to the United Nations Javier Chamorro Mora.

PRESIDENT REAGAN SIGNS AID BILL FOR CONTRAS

PA060427 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has signed a bill increasing U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries which provides for the delivery of war planes and armored vehicles. Reagan said that he had expected a bill much broader, but the bill approved also endorses his decision to support the armed groups which, from Honduran and Costa Rican territory. are attacking Nicaragua.

Reagan added that the bill, which increases U.S. meddling in the Nicaraguan people's internal affairs, is a further step in the agreement to strengthen intelligence operations against Nicaragua.

Bill 'Violent Escalation'

PA060105 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Ronald Reagan, the great international terrorist, has just signed a law authorizing the United States to give more aid to the former Somozist guard groups attacking Nicaragua, including airplanes, helicopters, and heavy vehicles. The bill, prepared by the fearful U.S. intelligence organizations, was debated in the House of Representatives and the Senate and was finally approved by Congress on 21 November.

It is unnecessary to say that this step does not contribute to the efforts being made by various regional and international organizations to achieve peace in Central America, and it represents a rude violation on Washington's part of all existing international laws regarding respect for nations' sovereignty and their right to self-determination. In reality, Ronald Reagan has declared war on Nicaragua without the existence of any official document in this regard. For this he has used the counterrevolutionaries who have taken refuge in Honduras and Costa Rica.

This violent escalation of the war against the Nicaraguan people fits in completely with the U.S. efforts to sabotage the Contadora Group peace efforts, which due to pressures from the White House and its regional acolytes have not so far achieved commitments weighty enough to end the conflict. Washington's sabotage actions were recently made obvious at the United Nations when, excluding Mexico and Nicaragua, sectors that support the United States tried to modify a Contadora Group document presented at the top international organization that was not pleasing to the Reagan government.

The supply of airplanes and heavy vehicles to the counterrevolutionaries is a very dangerous step that could lead to a regional conflict of unforeseen dimensions if we take into account that this equipment must operate from neighboring territories with stable bases to supply fuel and repairs, the existence of which could not be easily denied by those who lend their territory for such vandalism. Washington's path is undoubtedly that of seeking a pretext to justify its direct military involvement in Nicaragua, a step that will be difficult for the Central American people, but at the same time it will become a new Vietnam for the aggressor.

CASTRO SAYS STATES NOT PRESSURED ON RELATIONS

PA042332 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has asserted that Cuba does not pressure any country into establishing diplomatic relations with it and that his country will let each state pick the time it deems most appropriate for the establishment of such relations. In statements to Brazilian theologian Frei Betto, included in the book "Fidel and Religion," Castro said: This is a true demonstration of our country's sincere, unselfish policy, that each country should handle its relations with Cuba in a way that proves most convenient for the democratic processes and the solution of the pertinent country's most urgent economic problems.

Discussing the possibility of Cuba and Brazil resuming relations, Castro said that the difference between the two countries' social systems does not constitute a difficulty because of the common interests they share.

URUGUAYAN TERMS CUBAN RELATIONS 'VERY GOOD'

FL051630 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1525 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias has said his country's relations with Cuba are very good, are being normalized with extraordinary speed, and are navigating under full sail. Iglesias told PRENSA LATINA that he had taken advantage of an informal meeting of Latin American foreign ministers at the OAS summit meeting to inform them officially of the reestablishment of relations between Uruguay and Cuba. The Uruguayan foreign minister said that his country believes in Latin America and, to the degree that it can, encourages close ties in all fields with all nations in the region.

Iglesias, who heads the Uruguayan delegation to the OAS meeting in Colombia, said his country supports the right of the peoples to choose their own form of government and their own system, without interference from anyone.

GDR JUSTICE MINISTER VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

FL052204 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2045 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Dr Hans-Joachim Heusinger, minister of justice of the GDR, is visiting the Isle of Youth at the head of an official GDR delegation and is accompanied by Cuban Minister of Justice Juan Escalona. The GDR and Cuban ministers of justice were received by [Julio Vidal), secretary of the Assembly of the People's Govenment of the Isle of Youth.

The official delegation headed by Heusinger, who is also the vice president of the council of ministers of the GDR, together with the Cubans accompanying them, visited the Cuban-Nicaraguan Friendship Center and the museum of the former model prison.

During their visit to the Isle of Youth, Dr Heusinger and those accompanying him will visit industrial installations and schools at which African students are studying.

UK 'PRESSURED' TO WITHDRAW FROM UNESCO

FL061248 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Great Britain's decision to withdraw from UNESCO by the end of this year has been called a new aggression against the entire UN system. UNESCO media reported in Paris that the announcement made by the British Government is part of the strategy of pressure developed over the past several years against that body by Washington authorities and their allies in London.

BRAVO ATTENDING L.A. PARLIAMENT MEETING

FL050252 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Flavio Bravo Pardo, Central Committee member and president of the National Assembly for the People's Government, departed for Mexico City today to participate in the third conference of democratic Spanish-speaking parliament members. Flavio Bravo is heading a Cuban delegation, which is attending this conference for the first time since Cuba joined the Latin American Parliament. The conference will be held from 5 to 7 December.

The Cuban delegation traveling to Mexico will discuss numerous subjects to be considered at the conference, such as the continent's democratization movement, the foreign debt problem, and Latin American economic unification, among others.

RAUL CASTRO SIGNS GDR BOOK OF CONDOLENCES

FL050219 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Army General Raul Castro, party Central Committee second secretary and FAR minister, has visited the GDR Embassy in our country and signed the book of condolences which was opened following the death of GDR Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffman. The FAR minister paid posthumous tribute by writing in the book: I express our sorrow for the death of beloved Army Gen Heinz Hoffman. Honor and glory be given to the communist veteran and antifascist fighter.

Division generals and alternate Politburo members Abelardo Colome Ibarra, Senen Casas Regueiro, and Sixto Batista Santana visited the embassy with Army Gen Raul Castro. Also in attendance were Colonel Gustavo Milian Rivero, chief of the Central Political Division of the FAR, and other FAR generals and officers.

Ambassadors from Argentina, Austria, Portugal, Vietnam, Ethiopia, and other embassies accredited in our country and members of the Revolutionary Navy went to the GDR Embassy to express their condolences.

HAITI

PRESS CENSORSHIP LIFTED; DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUE

PA042341 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2208 GMT 4 Dec 85

[Text] Port au Prince, 4 Dec (DPA) -- Press censorship of national news was lifted in Haiti today after it had been imposed by the government last week following demonstrations against the poverty which prevails in the city of Gonaives. Radio Lumiere, a protestant radio station, reported today that a student demonstration was held this morning in the community of Petit Goave, southwest of Port au Prince, to protest the death of three students killed in Gonaives by government troops. The demonstrators shouted, among other things, "We want presidential elections."

Three-fourths of the students in Gonaives remained in their homes, and the remaining fourth went to their colleges to interrupt their teachers with shouts of "We will not study until the troops sent to Gonaives are withdrawn," Radio Lumiere reported. The government has appointed a commission to investigate the events which took place in Gonaives and led to the three students' deaths.

Students Occupy Church

FL051346 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] In Haiti, students shouting "Long live liberty!" demonstrated in the town of Petit Goave and occupied the Catholic Church there yesterday in the latest of an almost week-long series of anti-government protests. The incident in Petit Goave, about 40 miles southwest of Port au Prince, came as the country's minister of state for information announced the lifting of a ban on news coverage of the unrest that began November 28 when Army troops shot and killed four protesting students in the town of Gonaives.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

FL051420 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Trinidad's agriculture minister says permits which will allow local fishermen to operate in the territorial waters of Venezuela will be issued sometime this week. Trinidadian shrimpers have complained about the delay in issuing the permits and said the Venezuelan coast guard recently forced several trawlers in the Gulf of Paria to return to Trinidad's territorial waters.

BRIEFS

COCAINE CONFISCATED -- Police drug enforcement agents have been cracking down. This on was in Grand Bahama. Police there have confiscated over 757 pounds of what is believed to be cocaine. That happened in West Bend yesterday. Police also grabbed a twin-engine plane there but no reported arrests. [Text] [Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 5 Dec 85 FL]